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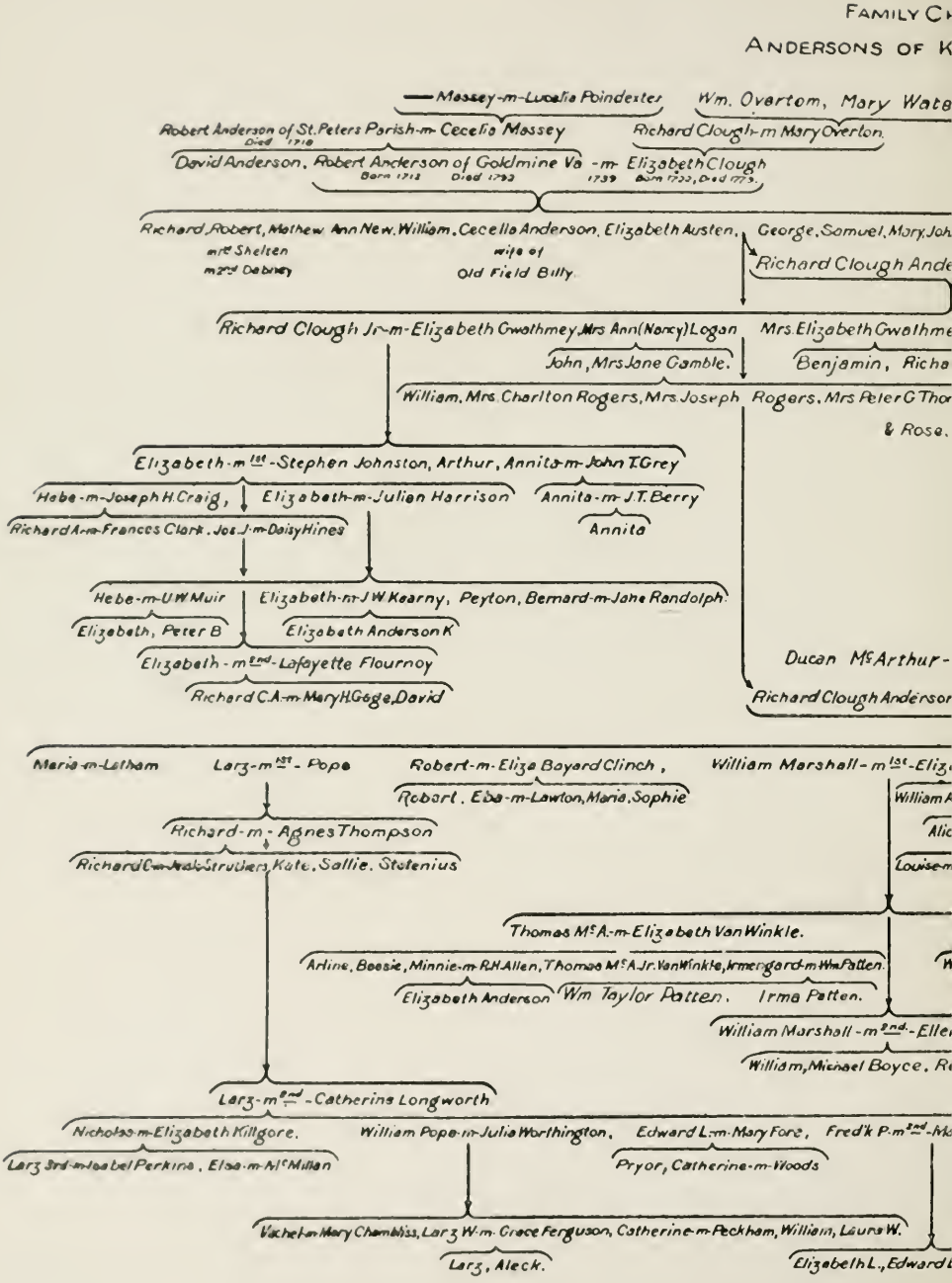
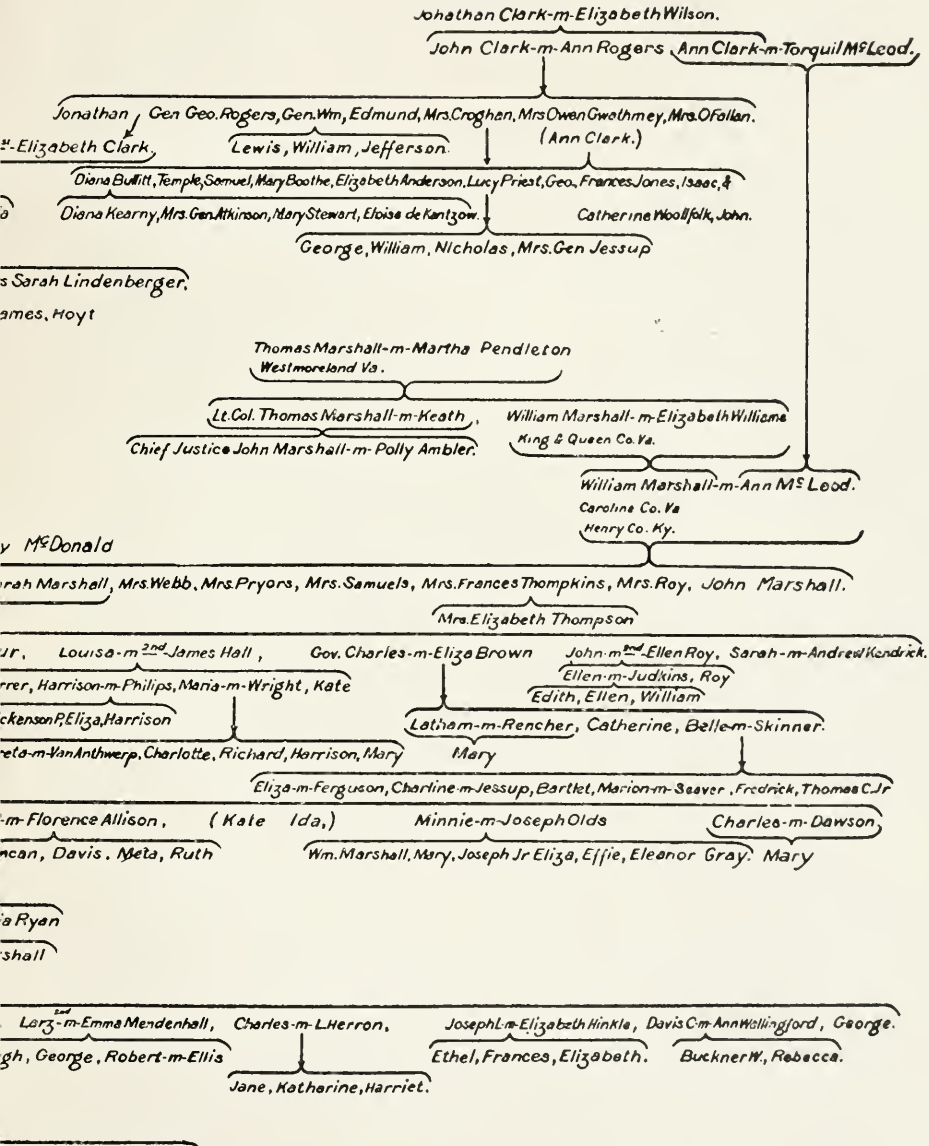
A Monograph of The Anderson, Clark, Marshall and McArthur Connection


FAMILY CH
ANDERSONS OF K
Massey-m-Lucelia Poindexter
Wm. Overtom, Mary Wate
Robert Anderson of St. Peters Parish-m- Cecelia Massey
Died 1718
Richard Clough-m Mary Overton
David Anderson, Robert Anderson of Goldmine Va -m- Elizabeth Clough
Born 1718 Died 1793 1739 Born 1722, Died 1773.
Richard, Robert, Mathew, Ann New, William, Cecelia Anderson, Elizabeth Austen,
m1st Shelton
m2nd Dabney
wife of
Old Field Billy.
George, Samuel, Mary, Joh
Richard Clough Ande
Richard Clough Jr-m-Elizabeth Gwathmey, Mrs Ann (Nancy) Logan
Mrs. Elizabeth Gwathme
John, Mrs Jane Gamble.
Benjamin, Richa
William, Mrs. Charlton Rogers, Mrs. Joseph
Rogers, Mrs Peter C Thor
& Rose.
Elizabeth-m 1st-Stephen Johnston, Arthur, Annita-m-John T. Grey
Hebe-m-Joseph H. Craig,
Elizabeth-m-Julian Harrison
Annita-m-J.T. Berry
Richard A-m-Frances Clark. Jos J.-m-Daisy Hines
Annita
Hebe-m-U.W. Muir
Elizabeth-m-J.W. Kearny, Peyton, Bernard-m-Jane Randolph
Elizabeth, Peter B
Elizabeth Anderson K
Elizabeth-m 2nd-Lafayette Flournoy
Richard C.A.-m-Mary H. Gegge, David
Ducan Mc Arthur-
Richard Clough Anderson
Maria-m-Latham
Larz-m 1st-Pope
Robert-m-Eliza Bayard Clinch,
Robert. Elsa-m-Lawton, Maria, Sophie
William Marshall-m 1st-Eliz
William A
Alic
Louise-m
Richard-m-Agnes Thompson
Richard C-m-Jack Struthers, Kate, Sallie, Stotenius
Thomas Mc A.-m-Elizabeth Van Winkle.
Arline, Beesie, Minnie-m-R.H. Allen, Thomas Mc A. Jr. Van Winkle, Irmengard-m Wm Patten.
Elizabeth Anderson
Wm Taylor Patten.
Irma Patten.
William Marshall-m 2nd-Ellen
William, Michael Boyce. R
Larz-m 2nd-Catherine Longworth
Nicholas-m-Elizabeth Killgore.
William Pope-m-Julia Worthington,
Edward L.-m-Mary Fore,
Fred'k P.-m 2nd-Mc
Larz 3rd-m-Isabel Perkins. Elsa-m-Mc Millan
Pryor, Catherine-m-Woods
Vachel-m-Mary Chamblis, Larz W.-m-Grace Ferguson, Catherine-m-Peckham, William, Laura W.
Larz, Aleck.
Elizabeth L., Edward

OF THE
CKY AND OHIO

Robt. M. Anderson Facit 1802.


Johathan Clark-m-Elizabeth Wilson.
John Clark-m-Ann Rogers
Ann Clark-m-Torquil McLeod.
Jonathan
Gen Geo. Rogers, Gen. Wm, Edmund, Mrs. Croghan, Mrs Owen Gwathmey, Mrs. O'Fallan.
Lewis, William, Jefferson.
(Ann Clark.)
Diana Bullitt, Temple, Samuel, Mary Boothe, Elizabeth Anderson, Lucy Priest, Geo., Frances Jones, Isaac, &
Diana Kearny, Mrs. Gen. Atkinson, Mary Stewart, Eloise de Kantzow.
Catherine Woolfolk, John.
George, William, Nicholas, Mrs. Gen Jessup
Thomas Marshall-m-Martha Pendleton
Westmoreland Va.
Lt. Col. Thomas Marshall-m-Keath,
William Marshall-m-Elizabeth Williams
King & Queen Co. Va.
Chief Justice John Marshall-m-Polly Ambler.
William Marshall-m-Ann McLeod.
Caroline Co. Va
Henry Co. Ky.
Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson
Louisa-m 2nd James Hall,
Gov. Charles-m-Eliza Brown
John-m 2nd Ellen Roy, Sarah-m-Andrew Kendrick.
Ellen-m-Judkins, Roy
Edith, Ellen, William
Latham-m-Rencher, Catherine, Belle-m-Skinner.
Mary
Eliza-m-Ferguson, Charline-m-Jessup, Bartlet, Marion-m-Seaver, Fredrick, Thomas C. Jr
Florence Allison, (Kate Ida,) Minnie-m-Joseph Olds
Charles-m-Dawson
Wm. Marshall, Mary, Joseph Jr Eliza, Effie, Eleanor Gray. Mary
Larz-m-Emma Mendenhall,
Charles-m-L. Herron,
Joseph L-m-Elizabeth Hinkle,
Davis C-m-Ann Wallingford,
George.
Ethel, Frances, Elizabeth.
Buckner W., Rebecca.
Jane, Katharine, Harriet.

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Anderson family records.
Cincinnati, 1936. 174 p.

Introduction

IN writing this family history I do not assume that it will interest the general public. At best it will only be a compilation of fragmentary records and family traditions. Few of its members have attained notable distinction, although a number have been honorably connected with important episodes in our national history. In submitting the results of my genealogical investigations, I do so in the belief that some of the name and connection may wish to know who first of their kin came to America; what induced them to come; where they settled, and through what difficulties and dangers they struggled in the pioneer period of our first colony; and, finally, what part and lot their descendants have had in the subsequent development of our country.

It may be asked, What is the good of knowing all this? Certainly it will not put a penny in any man's purse. This monograph is not intended to stimulate vanity and pride. No one has a right to be proud of ancestry unless they give proof that they are worthy of it. But something is due to those from whom we have received an honorable heritage; and as we would not be forgotten, so let us not forget.

THOMAS McARTHUR ANDERSON, LL.D.,
Major-
~~Brigadier~~-General, U. S. A., 1836-1917
Late Major-General of Volunteers,
in the P. I., 1898-99.

A Monograph

of the

Anderson, Clark, Marshall and McArthur Connection

The Virginia Andersons

As shown by Hotten's "Book of Immigrants," three families of Andersons settled in Virginia in the 17th century. The first came over in the reign of Charles the First, and settled originally in Tidewater, Virginia. These, as Hotten's records show, took the oath of allegiance and supremacy; from which it may be inferred that they belonged to the Established Church. The members of this sect moved successively to New Kent and Hanover Counties and became known generally as the Hanover Andersons.

Another family of the name, and probably a branch of the same stock, came over after the Restoration, and were, so far as known, Scotch Presbyterians. The third set were transported to Bermuda for participation in the Monmouth Rebellion. A number of these expatriated Andersons settled on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and in Maryland. It is quite probable that there were exceptions in all these classes, as it is not assumed that the Hotten records are complete, and the loss and destruction of many public and private records make it impossible to supply omissions or to attain absolute accuracy. The head of this branch of the family, as known to us by records, was one Robert Anderson, of New Kent County, Va. He is recorded in Bishop Meade's book as a vestryman of St. Peter's Parish of New Kent County, and who in 1683 took up a land grant which he allowed to lapse, but which was subsequently taken up by his son Robert, of Gold Mine, Hanover County.

The first Robert married Cecilia, a daughter of ——— Massey and Lucelia Poindexter. They left two sons, Robert, of Gold Mine, and David. A full account of David's descendants is given in Mr. Brock's monograph of the Virginia Andersons. Robert, of New Kent, died in 1718. He was born about 1644.

Ten years before this date Thomas and John Anderson, two young Englishmen, came to Jamestown in the ship Bonaventura. The next year there came Richard Anderson, aged fifty, in the ship Merchant Hope. He was probably the father of Thomas and John, as Richard has been a family name in this branch ever since.

By a process of exclusion I have arrived at the opinion that Robert, of New Kent, was the son of one of these three men: First, because he is not mentioned in any list of emigrants; secondly, because no other Andersons are mentioned as emigrating to Virginia before the time that we have record of him in New Kent. By tradition we have it that Thomas a shipwright, of Gloucester Point, was the father of Robert, and a probable propositus of the Hanover Anderson family in America. Mr. Brock in his history of the Virginia Andersons, published in the *Richmond Standard* of March 12th, 1881, gives the tradition that the founder of the family was Thomas Anderson, of Northumberland, England, who settled as a shipwright at Gloucester Point. He states that a member of the family had gone, about the same time, to St. Petersburg, Russia. He gives the crest of this St. Petersburg Anderson as a "buck, wounded, and holding in his mouth an acorn, leaved." This heraldric device was issued after the time we believe our family came to America, but the motto "Nil desperandum, auspice Deo" is the traditional family motto.

Crests and escutcheons are only important as cattle brands to show to what herd one belongs. When men covered their faces with pot metal visors, it was necessary to have some device to distinguish them.

Where families have no hereditary titles or landed estates held from generation to generation, their genealogical records are apt to become obscured; but we have in this country the compensating advantage that any man can become, as Napoleon said, "the Rudolph of Hapsburg of his family."

Where Mr. Brock got his traditions I do not know. I received my information from a Colonel Robert Waller, a very aged gentleman I met in Williamsburg in 1866. He told me that in his student days he had gone to William and Mary College with a relative of mine, and that he had long been familiar with our family history. He said that the first Virginia Anderson was a shipwright at Gloucester Point. About the same time General William Tollieferro pointed out a place on the west shore of the Chesapeake which, he said, had been the first home of the Andersons. It is quite impossible to verify these traditions, but having traced back our forefathers to Tidewater, it will be convenient now to cross to the other side to see if we can get any trace of them beyond.

There is a division of opinion in the family as to whether we are of English or of Scotch descent. In my judgment we are both of English and Scotch lineage. From the days of the Danelaugh, Andersons have lived on both sides of the Tweed, almost within a stone's throw of each other, for the Tweed of this country would not be considered more than a good-sized creek. When the lowland Scotch were cowboys, in making their raids over the border, they would dash through its waters and never draw rein.

The name of Anderson is Scandinavian, and our remote ancestors came with the Danes, who, for a time, held the Eastern coasts of Scotland and England from Pentland Firth to the Humber. In the biography of Sir Edmund Anderson, the most distinguished of the name in the reign of Elizabeth, it is stated that his family came originally from Sutherland. This most northern county of Scotland was a South land to the Norsemen, and was the objective point of their piratical exploitations. The messenger from Macbeth to Duncan tells him:

> "The Norwean banners flout the sky,
> And fan our people cold."

In this connection I note a rather singular coincidence: In the reign of Edward VI a coat of arms was granted to the Andersons of Northumberland. The crest, an eagle's head, erased argent, holding in the beak, paleways, an arrow, gules, headed and feathered, or, The escutcheon; or, on chevron, gules, between three hawks' heads, erased sables, as many acorns, slipped argent.

Motto: "Nil desperandum, auspice Deo."

In a history of Sutherland there is a picture of an ancient monolith with three seals' heads chevroned, or, as military people would say, echeloned from the left. The seals' heads and the hawks' heads look strikingly alike. I mentioned this in a letter to Dr. Joseph Anderson, LL.D., President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. In his answer he repudiates the assumption of Danish descent, asserting that Macbeth defeated the Danes and drove them from Scotland. If Shakespeare is true to history, they were not driven out but only compelled to pay tribute: "At St. Colmay's inch; ten thousand dollars to the general use." But whether driven from Scotland or not, the Danes formed a recognized part of the population of Northumberland. In this connection Dr. Anderson states that in Scotland the original name of the family was MacAndrew, as the name of Anderson stood for son of Andrew.

The first Anderson I find mentioned by name was in a Latin record of Northumberland—one Joe Anderson, in the reign of Henry II, A.D. 1350. After that there is occasional mention of them in the Visitations—that is, in the inspections

made by the Garter king at arms to settle contentions as to titles and estates. Among others mentioned are Andersons of New Castle-on-Tyne, and of one Bertram Anderson in 1547. Under the Commonwealth, Sir Francis Anderson had to pay £1200 sterling to save his estate from confiscation. In some notes on Lincolnshire, in "Burke's Landed Gentry," it is stated that one Robert L'Isle married an Anderson heiress and took her name, in the time of Henry IV. This couple had a son, Edward of Flaxborough, and he had a son, Sir Edmund Anderson, already mentioned. He was Lord Chief Justice of Northumberland. A strange circumstance connected with him is that, although he was on a commission which tried Mary, Queen of Scots, James the First, her son, did not remove him from office, but placed him on another commission to try Sir Walter Raleigh. It is this crest and coat of arms of Sir Edmund Anderson that some of us have assumed without permission from the College of Heralds. As it was the only one issued to any of our name before our forefathers came to this country, it is the only one that we can appropriate. Of course no American claims that any heraldic device has any significance to him except as showing that he belonged to a certain sept of the name. Identity of name in a large population has small significance, but in a sparse population it is a probable indication of kinship.

Sir Edmund Anderson's son, Sir Francis, took the name of Pelham, and now, after various transmutations of name and title, his representative descendant rejoices in the name of Charles Alfred Worthley Anderson Pelham, and was made Earl of Yarborough in 1887.

It is stated in some biographical encyclopedia that Sir Edmund Anderson's son Francis had a son who emigrated to America, but when or to what part is not stated.

In genealogical research we come here now to a missing link. I do not care to make any attempt to trace a line of ascent to any particular person in the Old Country. I am satisfied with the reasonableness of the conclusion that the Hanover branch of the family is descended from the Northumbrian and Scotch descendants of the Danes who settled on the Tweed a thousand years ago. There are, of course, Scotch and English Andersons in every shire of Britain. One, the Rev. James Anderson, collaborating with a French Oriental scholar, in 1702, evolved that singular combination of Scriptural symbolism and Oriental mysticism known as "Speculative Masonry."

After this archaical digression we return to a period of family history of which we have more definite information.

In 1704 the county of Hanover was segregated from New Kent, and the Parish of St. Paul from that of St. Peter's.

As before stated, Robert Anderson, of New Kent, was a vestryman of that parish. In the same records the name of Matthew Anderson appears also as a vestryman. Whether it was under the administration of these worthies that stocks were put up in the churchyard to discourage the ungodly from indulging in cock-fighting during service, Bishop Meade does not tell us.

There is, or was, a tombstone at Westover, on the James, of a Reverend Charles Anderson. Whether Matthew and Charles belonged to our clan or not, I do not know; but as they were men who eminently lived under the tongue of good repute, we are safe in claiming that they did.

It is certain, however, that the first Robert of our record, at or before the time that Hanover was made a county, established himself in a homestead he called Gold Mine. His son Robert was born there in 1712. His last grandson, Governor Charles Anderson, of Kuttawa, Kentucky, died in September, 1896. Thus three generations span 184 years—from the days of Queen Ann to the second presidency of Grover Cleveland.

This Robert, of Gold Mine, married Elizabeth Clough in 1739. She was a daughter of Richard Clough and Ann Poindexter. Robert Anderson of New Kent married Mary Overton, daughter of Wm. Overton and Elizabeth Waters, daughter of Ann Waters of St. Sepulchre, London (1697). The children of this marriage were: Robert, who married first a Shelton and then a Dabney; Matthew, Richard Clough, George, Samuel, and Charles. Their daughters were: Ann New, Cecilia, who married old Field Billy Anderson; Elizabeth Austin, and Mary, who married, first, Captain John Anderson, and subsequently the Rev. Elkina Tally, a theological freelance. Matthew married a Dabney; he lived in Gloucester County. George married first a Presberry, of Maryland, and second a Tucker. Samuel also married a Dabney. These children of Robert, of Gold Mine, were born between 1741 and 1762.

David Anderson, the second son of Robert, of New Kent, married and moved to Albermarle County, Virginia. He left a large family. William, his eldest son, lived and died in England. His other sons were: Nathaniel; David, who married Susan Moore; Richard, married a Meriwether, and Matthew, Thomas, Edmund, and Samuel. The daughters were Ann, married a Mr. Miner, and second a Jacobs; Sarah, married a Hudson, and a Mr. Barrett. The descendants of these sons and daughters of David, and of all the sons and daughters of Robert except those of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, are to be found for the greater part in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. For convenience they may be designated as the elder branch.

Mr. Brock gives their collateral connections as follows: "New, Shelton, Baily, Dabney, Austin, Presberry, Tucker, Howard (of Maryland), Tully, Guest, Moore, Meriwether,

Thompson, Minor, Hudson, Barrett, Trice, Porter, Stonebacker, Macnundo, McGeehee, Kerr, Cole, Owen, Harris, Rucker, Gibbs, Key, Mitchell, Gett, Edwards, Elliott, Lambert, Waggener, Mason, Ware, Waller, Runion, Dickinson, Fry, Michie, Peters, Eppes, Pemberton, Crawford, Barnett, Smith, Henderson, Maxwell, Jacobs, Yancy, Allen, Towles, Paxton."

The collateral connection of the junior or western branch may be given as follows—there may be unintentional omissions: Marshall, Clark, Clough, Massie, Poindexter, Overton, Williams, Macloud, Thompkins, Thompson, Durrett, Prior, Fields, Hoskins, Clay, Pope, Logan, Roy, Gwathmey, O'Fallen, Croghan, Gamble, Simpson, Johnson, Flourney, Samuels, Craig, Harrison, Atkinson, Stuart, DeKanso, Kearney, Ryan, Woodbridge, McLean, Latham, Longworth, McArthur, Clinch, Hall, Brown, Kendrick, Jessup, Bullitt, VanWinkle, Killgore, Worthington, Woolfolk, Fore, Douglas, Mendenhall, Hinkle, Herron, Allison, Wright, Phillips, Gray, Judkins, Rencher, Wallingford, Allen, Patten, Cairns, Rogers, Milton, Lawton.

Col. Richard Clough Anderson, the founder of the junior or western branch of the family, was the third son of Robert Anderson 2nd, of Gold Mine, Hanover County, Virginia, and Elizabeth Clough, his wife. He was born at Gold Mine, January 12th, 1750, and died at his home, Soldiers' Retreat, near Louisville, Ky., October, 1826. He happened to be in Boston as a super-cargo of a ship from Richmond at the time of the Boston Tea Party, and carried the news of that famous episode to his friend and neighbor, Patrick Henry.

When the War of Independence began he raised a company for the Continental Army, and was commissioned as Captain of the 5th Virginia, Continental Line. He was promoted Major of the 1st Virginia, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Virginia.

Colonel Charles Scott was the first Colonel of the 5th Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line, with the 4th Virginia under Colonel Elliott and the 6th Virginia under Colonel Buckner; it formed a part of General Adam Stephens' Brigade in the campaign of 1776. The other officers of Captain R. C. Anderson's company were: First Lieutenant, John Anderson; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Bentley, and Ensign, Robert Thompkins.

Bancroft states, in his history, that Captain Anderson and his company attacked and drove in the Hessian pickets at Trenton, at six o'clock on the evening of Christmas day, and thereby might have frustrated Washington's plan of surprising and capturing Colonel Rahl's command at Trenton; but fortunately the Hessians regarded the attack on the pickets as a mere Christmas frolic, and relaxed their vigilance. So Captain Anderson's name, by this incident, became associated with an important historical event.

Striker, in a monograph on the "Campaigns of Trenton and Princeton," gives this account of the episode:

"General Stephens sent Captain Anderson over the Delaware River on a scout, with orders to go to several places, and if he did not find the enemy at any of the places named, to go on until he did find them. Captain Anderson passed a merry Christmas hunting for the Hessians, until at last, going south on the Pennington road, they ran across a picket of fifteen just north of Trenton. They fired a volley into the mercenaries, wounding six, when the rest fled. Then hearing the long roll beating and the town in an uproar, Captain Anderson marched back toward the Johnson ferry." General Robert Anderson, in a letter to the New Jersey Historical Society, gave this as his father's statement: "That he soon met the advance guard of Washington's army, and then when Washington learned from him that Stephens had ordered the scout, he reproved him, Stephens, severely for risking the miscarriage of the expedition, but exonerated Captain Anderson from blame."

The family tradition was that he was wounded in a battle at Trenton, and that with Major James Monroe, afterward President of the United States, who was also wounded, he was carried over to Princeton on a caisson. The records show that the only American officers wounded at Trenton on December 26th were Captain Wm. Washington, of the Cavalry, and Major Monroe. But I learned from Heitman, the War Department historian, that Captain R. C. Anderson was wounded at the second battle of Trenton, or Assumpink, January 2nd, 1777.

Subsequently he was on the firing line at Brandywine. At this battle, he said: "That General Wayne, in holding the enemy in check at Chadd's Ford, seeing that his men were shooting too high and wishing them to aim lower, shouted to them: 'Shin 'em, damn 'em, shin 'em! Break one man's legs; it takes two to carry them away. Shin 'em, damn 'em, shin 'em!'" He was also present at Germantown and passed through the hungry and Arctic horrors of Valley Forge. He was wounded at Savannah. Count Pulaski, who was mortally wounded at the same time, gave him his sword just before he died. Later he was taken prisoner at Charleston. After exchange he served as aide to General Lafayette in his campaigning against Cornwallis in Virginia, and as an aide to Governor Nelson at the siege of Yorktown. At the close of the War of Independence he was present with the officers of the Continental Army when they organized the Society of the Cincinnati, and became a charter member.

In 1783 he was made Surveyor of the Virginia Military Land District, and established an office in Louisville the same

year. He attended the session of the Danville convention, and opposed the efforts of Wilkinson and Sebastian to induce the people of Kentucky to declare their independence and to form an alliance with Spain.

Wilkinson's correspondence with the Spanish Government, recently published, shows that of the bribe of $100,000 which he recommended the Spanish Government to offer, $1,000 was to be offered R. C. Anderson, who was said by Wilkinson to be a man of ordinary ability but great influence—Colonel R. C. A., Sr., married first Elizabeth Clark, the daughter of John Clark and Ann Rogers, and after her death, her cousin, Sarah Marshall.

Before giving an account of the descendants of this soldier and pioneer, it would seem advisable to explain the relationship of the Clarks and Marshalls.

The genealogy of the Clarks, as known to me, is as follows: Jonathan Clark, of Virginia, married Elizabeth Wilson, 1725. They had a son, John Clark, who married Ann Rogers (1749), and a daughter Ann, who married a Scotchman named Torquhiel MacLoud, but called Turtle for short. Colonel R. C. Anderson's children by his first wife were descended from the son, and his children by the second wife from the daughter of this couple. Torquhiel MacLeod and Ann Clark, daughter of Jonathan Clark and Elizabeth Wilson.* The children of John Clark and Ann Rogers were General George Rogers Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Clark, of the Continental Line; Edmund Clark; and Governor William Clark, of Missouri (of the Lewis and Clark Expedition); Mrs. Wm. Croghan, of Kentucky; Mrs. Owen Gwathmey; and Mrs. O'Fallen, of St. Louis; and Elizabeth, who married Colonel R. C. Anderson after his removal to Kentucky in 1783. Their children were Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., and three daughters, Ann, Elizabeth and Cecilia.

R. C. Anderson, Jr. (born 1788, died 1826), the oldest, and only son by this marriage, was graduated from William and Mary College, Virginia, and was a classmate of General Winfield Scott. He was a lawyer by profession, a member of Congress from Kentucky, and our first minister to Columbia. He had been appointed, with E. N. Sergeant, as a delegate to the Congress of Panama, but died of yellow fever at Carthagena just as he was starting on this mission.

In an old scrap book in the library of the Oregon Historical Society, I find this translation of an obituary notice in the *El Cometa Mercantile*, of Carthagena, Columbia:

"Died at this place on July 25th, 1826, the Hon. R. C. Anderson, Jr., Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to our Government. A violent fever arrested his career in life, and Death consigned his remains to dissolution. The ground

that contains the ashes of our fathers is also intrusted with his. Thither they were followed by his brothers, his friends and our entire people, spontaneously evincing their respect. We hope that a monument will be erected to remind the generations as they pass that slumbering there are the ashes of him who was the first link of political union between Columbia and the Republic of the North."

His remains were brought back and interred at Soldiers' Retreat, a short time before the death of his father in October of the same year.

He married his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Gwathmey, and by this marriage left a son, Arthur, and two daughters—Elizabeth (who first married Commodore Stephen Johnson, and after his death Mr. Lafayette Flourney, of Kentucky), and Annita, who married Mr. John F. Grey.

Ann, the eldest daughter of Colonel R. C. Anderson, Sr., married Mr. John Logan, of Kentucky; the second, Elizabeth, married Mr. Isaac Gwathmey, of Louisville, Ky.; and the third, Cecilia, died a spinster.

Mrs. Elizabeth Flourney, a most charming and accomplished woman, left, by her marriage with Commodore Johnson, two daughters, Hebe, who married Joseph H. Craig, of New York, and Elizabeth (Lilly), who married Col. Julian Harrison, of Virginia. Mrs. Craig's children are Richard, who married Frances Clark, and Jos. J., who married Daisy Hines. Mrs. Harrison's children are Mrs. Hebe Muir, Mrs. Elizabeth Kearney Peyton, and Bernard, who married a Randolph.

Mrs. Muir's children are Elizabeth and Peter B. Muir. Mrs. Kearney, who married a son of Gen. Phil Kearney, one of the bravest of the brave, has, as reported to me, a daughter, Elizabeth Anderson Kearney. By her second marriage Mrs. Flourney left a son, Lafayette Flourney 2d, of Spokane, Washington, who has two sons, Richard and David.

The children of Mrs. Ann Logan were John, Richard A., Robert W. Logan, Elizabeth Clark Simpson, Larz and Charles. Isaac, who died young; Catherine Mary, a beautiful girl, who died unmarried; and Mrs. Sarah Jane Gamble, whose husband was James F. Gamble, of Louisville, Ky. Their children were Wm. G. Gamble, of Chicago; Mrs. Jane Gamble Rogers, wife of Charlton B. Rogers, of Chicago; Catherine Mary, wife of Jos. M. Rogers, of Chicago; Mrs. Sarah C. Lindenberger, and Laura G., wife of Mr. Peter G. Thompson; Thomas H. Gamble, who married Miss Annie Jones; John L., James F., and Rose N. Gamble.

The children of the next generation will be given in a supplement.

The Marshall Line.

I will not attempt to trace the Marshall line back beyond the sea, as that would take us very far afield. We will begin with Thomas Marshall, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and Martha Pendleton, his wife. This Thomas, of Westmoreland, died in 1704, leaving a will devising his real estate to his eldest son, William. He had another son known as John of the Forest, but better known in history as the grandfather of Chief Justice Marshall. In 1727 William deeded certain properties to his brother, the aforesaid John of the Forest. This William was born in 1685. He married Elizabeth Williams, and lived in King and Queens County. He had a son William, born in 1730, who was known first as William Marshall, of Caroline County, Virginia, and subsequently as of Henry County, Ky. In 1768, before he left Virginia, he married Ann MacLoud. As before explained, Torquhiel MacLoud married Ann Clark, the daughter of Jonathon Clark and Elizabeth Wilson. Ann MacLoud was their daughter. This William Marshall is sometimes confused with William Marshall, of Mecklenburg; but that William Marshall married Lucy Good, and moved to Henderson County, Ky., about the time the other William Marshall died at his home in Henry County. To avoid confusion I will explain that the records show that his first home in Kentucky was Fair Hope, Jefferson County. This part of Jefferson became, by segregation, Henry County.

The children of Wm. Marshall, of Henry County, and Ann Clark MacLoud were: Elizabeth, born 1769, who married Hugh Roy; Ann, born 1772, married Wm. Samuel; Frances, born 1776, married Robert Thompkins; Mary, born 1776, married Wm. Webb; George Rogers, born 1782, married Mary Hoskins; John, born 1784, married Milly Fields; Sarah, born 1779, married (second wife) Richard Clough Anderson.

She was the mother of thirteen children; five of these died in childhood. With the four children of the first marriage and forty colored servants, she had to care and provide for a large household. I have heard her say that much of her time was taken up in cutting out garments for her negro dependents, that the older daughters basted the parts together and the more handy negro women sewed up the seams. With no ready-made clothing, and but few of the many household conveniences we have now, the matrons of that period seem to have had never-ending tasks. They lived and labored in the days of pack-trains and flatboats, of puter spoons and two-pronged forks, of blue jeans and lindsey woolsey. The War of Independence did not end in the West until Wayne's victory in 1793, for the Indians kept up a merciless warfare long after the British and Hessians had left our shore.

I am tempted to give one reminiscence of grandmother Anderson. Many distinguished men of the period were occa-

sional guests at Soldiers' Retreat—among others, Clay, Jackson, Aaron Burr, and Lafayette. She never referred to these men, but told me that Little Turtle, the great chief of the Miamis, came to her house a number of times. Once he came there to receive a pair of pistols sent to him as a present by Kosciusko. On another occasion she told me he met there George Rogers Clark. To her, Little Turtle was a great man. She remarked on his great dignity and fondness for children.

In history and fiction we read of the gentlemen of the old school; of their antique courage, their courtly manners and lofty ideals. We are told the type is lost. With men the change is only superficial. Not so with women. We no longer have the pioneer women. Happily our mothers, wives and daughters do not have to pass through the hardships, dangers and privations of the pioneer period. But these hard conditions made a marked impression on the frontier women of a hundred years ago. All those that I recall were unaffected in manners, faithful, earnest and religious. In my opinion we owe more to them than to our silk-stocking, silver-buckled progenitors.

The children of Colonel R. C. Anderson's second marriage, omitting those who died in childhood, were:

1st. Maria W. Latham, born 1798, died 1887; wife of Allen Latham, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

2nd. Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, born 1803, died 1878, who married, first, a daughter of Miner Pope, of Louisville, Ky., and second, Catherine Longworth, daughter of Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, the first millionaire of the West, if it is proper to call a man a millionaire who made his own fortune.

3rd. General Robert Anderson, born 1805, died 1871, who married Eliza Bayard Clinch, of Georgia, daughter of Colonel Duncan Clinch, U. S. A.

4th. William Marshall Anderson, born 1807, died 1881, who married, first, Eliza, daughter of Governor Duncan McArthur, February 16th, 1835, and second, Ellen Columba Ryan, of Urbana, Ohio.

5th. John Roy Anderson, of Ross County, Ohio, born 1811, died 1863, who married, first, a Buchanan, and second, a Griffen.

6th. Mary Louisa, born 1809, died ——, who married Judge Jas. Hall, of Cincinnati, author and banker.

7th. Governor Charles Anderson, born 1813, died 1896, who married Eliza Brown, of Dayton, Ohio.

8th. Sarah Anderson Kendrick, born 1822, wife of Andrew Kendrick, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Before enumeration of the representatives of the family of the succeeding generations it seems proper to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of our kindred who have gone before.

Of those who are mentioned in histories, or where biographies are given in encyclopedias, it will only be necessary to identify them with the parts they took in the world's work, and their connection with our family history.

John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, was the son of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Marshall, of the Virginia State Troops; the grandson of John of the Forest, and the great-grandson of Thomas, of Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Of Humphrey Marshall, of the Revolutionary period, and Humphrey Marshall, C. S. A., and of Thomas F. Marshall, the orator, and of Edward Marshall, once senator from California, full notices may be found in encyclopedias and in Thomas Marshall Green's "Heroic Kentucky." The names of General Jessup and of George Croghan both can be found in history. Croghan was the hero of Fort Stephenson. He was a son of Mrs. Croghan, the sister of the fighting Clarks, and of Wm. Croghan, of the Continental Army.

Little need be said of George Rogers Clark, the great leader. who won for us the Northwest Territory. He certainly was a great man. It is a sad proof of the ingratitude of republics that Clark and Daniel Boone thought themselves so badly used that they at one time expatriated themselves. Governor William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, is better known in the West than his brother. His son Jefferson Clark visited the writer at Vancouver Barracks, saying "he had come to see the great river his father had descended ninety years before."

72-1839 Another distinguished pioneer whose name appears on the family roster was Duncan McArthur. He was a great Indian fighter, and one of the founders of Chillicothe, the first capital of Ohio. He was a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812. He was the prosecuting witness against Hull for surrendering Detroit. In 1814 he made the only successul invasion of Canada. He marched with a small brigade from Detroit to upper end of Lake Ontario, only to find that the army he was to co-operate with had retreated across the Niagara River. On account of this failure he did not receive due credit for his part of the campaign. He served fifteen terms in the Ohio Legislature. He served one in Congress and was elected Governor of Ohio in 1832. He was probably the last man ever elected as a Federalist to any office.

Mr. Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, the eldest son by the second marriage, deserves more than a formal notice. He never would accept a public office, and illustrated best of anyone I ever knew "that the post of honor was a private station." There was no duty incumbent on him as a Christian gentleman that he did not perform. He was not one of those "who knew the right, and yet the wrong pursue." With him it was always the right at whatever cost. He was a graduate of Harvard and a ripe scholar and graceful writer. I never knew him

to enter the field of literature but once. In 1857 he dictated to me two letters on our election system which were published in the *London Times*. He went on to Washington as a member of the Peace Congress, of which J. J. Crittenden was the moving spirit. After the battle of Shiloh, he, with two or three other friends, fitted out a steamboat as a free hospital for the wounded. You may not find his name in any encyclopedia, yet to my knowledge he was the best of all our clan. When he died, his eight sons marched on either side of his casket.

Gen. Robert Anderson, better known as Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter, has written his name in the history of the country as one of the faithful among the faithless. He was sent down by Mr. Floyd, then Secretary of War, to take command of Fort Moultrie because he believed that Anderson's Southern sympathies would influence him to surrender his command to the Confederacy. Born in Kentucky and married to a Southern lady, a daughter of General Clinch, of Georgia. He did love the South, but he loved the whole country more. No man ever had to act under more trying conditions. I know that it was conscience that held him firm. He believed that no power could relieve a man from the binding obligation of an oath. He always felt that he had been sacrificed to fire the National heart. He accepted this as a political necessity. On one occasion he appealed to President Lincoln to restore an army officer to duty who had surrendered his command without a fight. The President declined, saying, "There are occasions when it is necessary to sacrifice men to a cause. Your friend had better have died an honorable death." There is a monument erected to General Anderson's honor at West Point, but the Anderson Barrack at the Soldiers' Home in Washington is his best monument, for it was he who suggested the establishment of that excellent institution.

Governor Charles Anderson, born 1814, died September 8, 1895, a man of genius and most admirable character, has received very inadequate recognition in history and biography. Born in Kentucky ~~in 1813 and died in 1895~~, He was a graduate of Miami University in Ohio, and subsequently became a trustee of the institution, a position he held for many years. After admission to the bar as an attorney-at-law, he practiced his profession with notable success. In politics he was a Whig and a loyal follower of Clay. He served several terms in the Ohio Legislature. In the War of the Rebellion he was the Colonel of the 93rd Ohio Vol. Infantry, and was severely wounded in the battle of Stone River, being disabled for active service, and he was elected as Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. Upon the death of Governor Brough, in 1864, he succeeded him as Governor. When in the Ohio Legislature he introduced the bill, which became a law, permitting negroes to testify in the courts. He was an ardent supporter of our free school system, and he made the original suggestion that a home for disabled

first in his class

While raising fine horses at San Antonio in 1860-61 tried there to get Robt E. Lee to join Union Army. Lost his remount & fled to N.Y. & Ohio via Mexico.

volunteers should be established at Dayton, Ohio. After retiring from politics he made his home at Kuttawa, Ky.

Governor Anderson was a most lovable man, "but he had too much of the milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way." But for this he might have attained greater prominence in public life.

Wm. Marshall Anderson, of Seven Oaks, Pickaway County, Ohio, born 1807, died 1881, was the fourth son. He was a classmate in Transylvania University, Ky., of Henry Clay's son Henry, who lost his life in the Mexican War. W. M. A. was a great student and enthusiastic archaeologist. He went with a party of trappers to the Great Salt Lakes in 1838. In his old age he made a trip through Mexico to follow up his favorite line of investigation. He left a valuable archaeological collection to the Museum of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio.

His wife, as stated before, was Eliza McArthur, born 1815, died 1852? By the traditions of feudalism, crystallized into law, the name of the wife is merged in that of the husband, yet by the natural law, inheritance runs in the female line. Life itself keeps time to the mother's heart-beats, and through the impressionable period of youth her plastic fingers mold the character of her children. Whatever distinctive mental characteristics I may have, I received from my mother. I recognized in her certain distinctive qualities. She had a poetic imagination and an analytical power of reasoning that seemed like inspiration. That was a heritage she could not transmit. Love, devotion, tenderness, life itself, the mother gives, but the ethereal inspiration of thought cannot be given.

"Like the snow flakes on the river,
A moment seen, then lost forever."

Now, in my seventy-third year, I recall in reminiscence the men and women of our kindred I have known, and I take pride in testifying that they all lived under the tongue of good report. But my purpose is not to write eulogies but to state facts. I can give only a few as to the movements of the family.

Mrs. Latham moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1818. Her mother and younger sister Sarah joined her there in 1826 or 1827.

Mr. Larz Anderson began the practice of law in Cincinnati about that time.

Gov. Charles Anderson opened a law office in Dayton, Ohio, I think, about 1837.

The homestead of General McArthur is known as Fruit Hill, a substantial stone mansion near Chillicothe, Ohio. It is now the home of Mrs. D. H. Scott, a daughter of Governor Wm. Allen, and a granddaughter of General McArthur.

Nearby is Adena, the Worthington homestead, now owned by Mr. George Smith, a public-spirited millionaire, a descendant of the McArthur line.

A Family Reunion.

On July 4th, 1850, Sarah, the youngest daughter of Richard Clough Anderson, was maried at the home of her brother-in-law Allen Latham, in Chillicothe, Ohio, to Andrew Kendrick. On that occasion nearly all the living members of the family were present—first of all, the mother; then all the sons of the second marriage: Larz, Robert, Wm. Marshall, John, Roy and Charles. With these were their wives, or as they were designated by their juniors, Aunt Kate, Aunt Eba, Aunt Eliza William, Aunt Eliza Charles and Aunt Margaret, the first wife of Mr. John Anderson. The sisters present were Mrs. Maria Latham, Mrs. Louisa Hall and the bride, Mrs. Kendrick. Of the sons-in-law, Mr. Latham, Judge Hall and Mr. Kendrick. Of the grandchildren, the three sons of Mr. Lars Anderson, Richard, Nick and Will. Of Major Robert Anderson, his daughter Eba. Of Mr. Marshall Anderson, Thomas M. and Harry R., and Minnie, later Mrs. Olds. Of Gov. Charles Anderson, Latham, Clough and Catherine. Of Mrs. Hall, her daughter Alice.

The five sons were then in the prime of life, ranging in age from thirty-six to forty-seven. There had not been a death in the family in twenty-four years, and all of its members were then well, prosperous and happy. Of the twenty-five present on that occasion, only five are living at this time, August, 1908.

Mr. Richard C. Anderson 2nd, of Dayton, was a son of Mr. Larz Anderson I by his first wife, a daughter of Miner Pope, of Louisville, Ky. He married Miss Agnes Thompson, of Kentucky. Their children were Kate, Sallie, Richard C. 3d, and Stettinius.

The children and grandchildren of Larz Anderson I, of Cincinnati, by his second wife, Catherine Longworth, were: Brevet Brigadier-General Nicholas Anderson, Col. 6th Ohio Infantry; he married Miss Elizabeth Killgore, of Cincinnati.

Their children (6th generation) were Larz A. 3d, Capt. A. D. C., Spanish War, and attache of Legations of Rome and London. He married Miss Perkins, a daughter of Admiral Perkins, U. S. N. This gentleman is the family representative in the Society of the Cincinnati. Elsie, married P. H. McMillan, of Detroit, Mich.; Maj. Wm. Pope Anderson, A. D. C., Civil War, married Julia, daughter of Vachel Werthington, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati. The children of this marriage are (6th generation) Vachel W., who married Mary Shoenberger Chamblis, daughter of Col. W. P. Chamblis, U. S. A., and granddaughter of Mr. Geo. Shoenberger, of Cincinnati. Their children are Julia A., Wm. P. A. 2d, Mary C. A. and Margaret S. A.

Larz A. 3d married Grace Ferguson. Two sons, Larz F. and Alexander (7th generation).

Wm. P. A., Jr., married Miss —— Tullage; Francis B., married Miss —— Maiter, R. I.; Catherine L., married H. A. Peck-

ham, son of Justice Peckham. They have three children, Harriet, Rufus and Henry (7th generation).

Of the above, Vachel A. is business manager of Anderson estate of Cincinnati. Larz, William and Francis are all in active business in Cincinnati.

Edward L. Anderson, Capt. A. D. C., Civil War, married Mary Fore, of Cincinnati. Has published a life of Col R. A. Anderson. Soldier and pioneer. In volunteer service, Capt. 52nd O. V. I.

The children of Capt. Edward L. Anderson, of East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and Mary Fore, are Pryor and Catherine, now Mrs. H. F. Wood. There are three children of Mr. and Mrs. Wood—Mary Dorothy, Beatrice and Edward; these must be classed in the 7th generation. In Civil War, Capt. A. D. C. to Gen. Stanley.

Dr. Frederick P. Anderson, of Gros Isle, Michigan, married Mary Douglas, of Detroit. Their children are, Elizabeth who married M. H. Smith, of Illinois; Edward L., Catherine, Mary D., Frederick and Winifred. The children of Mrs. M. H. Smith are Mary and Edward, of a 7th generation.

Larz Anderson 2d, sixth son of Larz A., of Cincinnati, married Emma Mendenhall. He lived on East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. He was so popular that he might have been called 'the well beloved." Their children are George A., Richard Clough and Robert, who married Clara Ellis. Their children, 7th generation, Robert, Elizabeth and Larz 4th.

Charles, seventh son, married Jennie Herron, a daughter of the Hon. J. W. Herron, of Cincinnati, and a sister of Wm. H. Taft, the President-elect. Their children are Jennie, Kate and Harriet.

Joseph, eighth son, married Lizzie Hinkle. Their children are, Ethel, Francis and Elizabeth.

Davis, ninth son, married Ann Wallingford. They have two children, Buckner and Rebecca. Buckner married Elizabeth Mendenhall.*

The children of Gen. Robert Anderson and his wife Eliza Bayard Clinch were: Robert, who died a minor; Mrs. James M. Lawton, of New York, and Maria and Sophie, spinsters.

The children of W. Marshall Anderson and Elizabeth McArthur, omitting those dying in infancy, were: (General) Thomas McArthur Anderson, born January 20, 1836, who married Elizabeth Van Winkle at the Monumental Church, Richmond, Va., February 8th, 1869. Their children are Arline, wife of J. W. Cairns, of Manila, P. I.; Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Captain 7th Infantry; Elizabeth, living with her parents in Portland, Oregon; Minnie(deceased), first wife of Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Infantry; Van W. Anderson, a resident of Portland, Oregon, and Irmingard, wife of Wm. T. Patten, Cap-

* The Hon. Nicholas Longworth, M.C., the son-in-law of President Roosevelt, is a cousin of the Longworth Andersons, of Cincinnati, as is also the Hon. Bellamy Storer.

* Bessie; mar. Charles Gauld (1865-1913), Portland businessman, b. in Aberdeenshire; their children:

tain 13th Infantry. Mrs. Allen leaves one daughter, Elizabeth Anderson Allen. Mrs. Patten has two children, William Taylor Patten and Irmingard 2d, of Seattle.

Gen. Harry R. Anderson, before he was retired as a Brigadier-General, passed through all the grades of the artillery service. He married Florence Allison, a daughter of Paymaster Allison, U. S. A. Their children are William and Duncan, of Trenton, N. J.; Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, 6th U. S. Infantry; Meta and Ruth. Gen. H. R. A. was a personal aide to Gen. Canby when he was killed by the Modoc Indians.

Minnie Anderson Olds, third child and only daughter of W. M. Anderson, first marriage, married Judge Joseph Olds, a distinguished jurist, of Columbus, Ohio. Their children were Mary, Eliza, Effie, Marshall, Joseph and Eleanor, wife of Meldrum Grey, of Grey Acres, Pickaway County, Ohio. Marshall and Joseph served in an Ohio volunteer regiment in the Spanish-American War, 1898. Mrs. Grey has a son, George Olds Grey.

Dr. A. served as Assistant Army Surgeon 1879-80, and 1885-86 in Indian Wars, and in the Philippines in 1901.

Dr. Chas. Anderson, of Santa Barbara, California, married Minnie Dawson. They have one child, Mary.

Robert Marshall Anderson, son of W. M. Anderson by Ellen Ryan, his second wife, is a civil engineer of New York City. He has given great assistance in the preparation of this sketch.

The children of Louisa, third daughter of Col. R. C. Anderson, Soldiers' Retreat, wife of Judge Jas. Hall, of Cincinnati, were W. M. A. Hall, who married a Sherer, granddaughter of Judge Jas. Pryor; Mrs. Pryor was Eliza Samuel; Lieut. Harrison Hall, Adjutant U. S. Cavalry, who married Eliza Philips, of Dayton. Their children were Capt. Dickinson Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, and Capt. Harrison Hall, Coast Artillery. Mrs. Maria Wright's children are Louisa Gaither, Greta Van Answeep, Charlotte, Harrison, Mary.

Kate, the youngest of Judge James and Louisa, his wife, is unmarried.

The children of Governor Chas. Anderson, of Kuttawa, were Latham Anderson, Capt. 5th Infantry, Col. 8th California, in the Civil War. After the war he became a civil engineer. He married Miss Rencher, of North Carolina. They have one daughter, Mary Louise, living with her mother; Catherine, the second daughter of Governor Anderson, like her mother before her, is a self-sacrificing, noble woman, living and working all of her life for the good of others. Words fail me to do her justice. Belle, the youngest daughter, married a Mr. Skinner, of Eddyville, Ky. Their children: Chaline, Mrs. Landrum Jessup; Eliza, Mrs. Homer Ferguson, whose husband is a distinguished naval constructor; Mrs. Schreever, who has one child; and Bradley, I believe, has one.

Mrs. Jessup has three children; Mrs. Homer Ferguson, three —Homer, Charles A., and MacLeod.

Mrs. Sarah A. Kendrick was the last child by the second marriage. She left no children. During the Civil War she was a zealous worker in the Christian Commission Hospitals. All of these sons and daughters of Lieut.-Col. Richard Clough Anderson were born at Soldiers' Retreat, at the head of Bear Grass, Jefferson County, Kentucky, between 1788 and 1822. The last of this generation of Andersons passed away with the death of Mrs. Kendrick in 1898, two hundred and sixty-three years after the coming of the first of the name to Virginia.

The strength of military tradition in the family may be seen from a statement of the military service of members of the family in former wars.

The following served as officers in the War of Independence:

Richard Clough Anderson, Captain 5th Virginia, Continental Line; Major 1st Virginia, Continental Line; Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Virginia; Continental Line; Brigadier-General Virginia Militia.

Captain John Anderson, 5th Virginia Continental Line, a cousin of R. C. A.

General George Rogers Clark, Virginia Provisional.

Jonathan Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Virginia, Continental Line.

Lieutenant John Clark, 8th Virginia.

Lieutenant William Clark, Continental Line, son of Francis.

Ensign Edmond Clark, Continental Line.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Marshall, Virginia State Troops.

John Marshall, Captain 7th Virginia, Continental Line.

Humphrey Marshall, Sr., Virginia State Troops.

William Groghan, Major 8th Virginia, Continental Line, with Braddock and Dunsmore.

In the War of 1812: Duncan McArthur, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.; Thomas S. Jessup, Quartermaster General; James McDonald, Colonel 17th Infantry; Wm. McDonald, Major Inspector-General; John McDonald, Quarter-Master 3rd Ohio; Henry Atkinson, Colonel 6th Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General; George Croghan, Major Inspector-General; John O'Fallon, Captain 1st Rifles.

Florida and Black Hawk War: Duncan L. Clinch, Colonel 4th Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General; Robert Anderson, First Lieutenant 3rd Artillery, and A. D. C., General Scott.

In the Mexican War: Robert Anderson, Captain 3rd Artillery; and Humphrey Marshall and Thomas V. Marshall, officers of Kentucky Volunteers.

In the War of the Rebellion: Robert Anderson, as Major 1st Artillery, opened the contest with the defense of Fort Sumter.

As Brigadier-General, U. S. A., he was the first Department Commander in Kentucky. Colonel Nicholas Longworth Anderson commanded the 6th Ohio Volunteers in the army of the Cumberland; N. C. McLean, Colonel 75th Ohio Volunteers; Colonel Chas. Anderson, the 93rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Colonel Latham Anderson, the 8th California Volunteer Infantry. These officers received the Brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers at the close of the war. Major Wm. P. Anderson was an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers. Captain Edward L. Anderson, 52nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was an A. D. C. to General Schofield; and Captain Fred. P. Anderson, 181st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to General David Stanley. Captain John Simpson was a Captain of Indiana Volunteers. General Harry R. Anderson was a Captain of the 6th United States Volunteers; John Logan, Major Medical Department.

In the Civil War: General T. M. Anderson entered the service as a private in volunteers; was commissioned Lieutenant of Cavalry and finally Captain of the 12th Infantry. During the greater part of the war he was an acting field officer. When the Spanish-American War broke out, he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and sent in command of the first expedition to Cavite. He was in command of the land attack which resulted in the capture of Manila. As Major-General he commanded the First Division of the 8th Army Corps at the battles of Santana, Passeg, San Pedro and Guadalupe. He was retired from active service in 1900. From 1901 to 1904 was commandant of the Ohio Soldiers' Home. His personal aides at the time were his son-in-law, Captain R. H. Allen, of Virginia, and his son and namesake, Captain T. M. Anderson, Jr. This young officer, while commanding a company of the 13th Infantry at the battle of San Juan Hill, in Cuba, captured the Spanish Block House on the line, taking a flag and five prisoners.

The family was represented in the Philippines Insurrection by Wm. T. Patten, Captain 13th Infantry; Davis C. Anderson, First Lieutenant 6th Infantry; Homer Ferguson, Lieutenant, U. S. N.; Dickenson P. Hall, Captain Marine Corps; Harrison Hall, Captain Coast Artillery, U. S. A.

In the Confederate Army by General Sam. Anderson, of Tennessee; General R. S. Anderson, of Virginia; Colonel George Anderson, of Georgia, and by Colonel George Croghan, of Kentucky.

I had not intended to give the Marshall family tradition of their descent from William Marshall, the great Earl of Pembroke, who induced King John to sign the Magna Charta; but a statement I find in a letter of Thomas Marshall Green gives the tradition a sort of picturesque interest.

Paxton, in his history of the Marshall family, gives this account: That in the Walpurgis phantasmagoria of the War of

the Roses, the Marshalls lost their titles and estates, but that many years after a Marshall, a descendant of the great Earl, rendered such service at the siege of Calais that he was rewarded by the gift of an estate in Ireland. Again, in the Cromwellian Revolution, a grandson of the hero of Calais fought on the royal side and was wounded at the battle of Edge Hill. Here, again, family tradition comes in and connects Thomas of Westmoreland with the Irish captain. O'Haras "History of Ireland" gives some account of these Irish Marshalls, but I have not the book to refer to. Some twenty years ago I wrote to Mr. Green and asked him what he thought of Paxton's theories. In reply, after giving a clear statement of the known facts in the family history, he wrote that his grandfather, old Dr. Lewis Marshall, while a student in Edinburgh University, investigated the subject and was convinced that we are descended from John Marshall, Baron of Hingham, who was made Marshal of Ireland, but whose title was lost in subsequent shakeups.

Then Mr. Green goes on to state, both from Dr. Lewis Marshall's investigations and his own, that there are descendants in female lines. A number of names are given, including that of Queen Victoria. But Mr. Green has not a word to say about the siege of Calais tradition.

All this may be a midsummer night's dream, yet we may please ourselves with the belief that John Marshall, the expounder of our constitution, was a descendant of the William Marshall who bore so conspicuous a part in securing the charter upon which all constitutional governments are founded.

The original armorial bearings, the Pembroke crest, were, of course, lost to the Marshalls, and none was issued to any of the name until a recent date. The Anderson armorial bearings, as given in Burke and Fairbarn's, was an eagle's head, erased argent, holding in beak paleways an arrow, gules, headed and feathered, or, the escutcheon; or on chevron, gules, between three hawks' heads, as many acorns slipped, argent. Motto: "Nil desperandum, auspice Deo."

As lately given to Mr. George Anderson, of Little Harley Towers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a falcon's head was substituted for the eagle's head.

Mr. Anderson informs me that he would have to pay an annual license to put it on his coach and another to put it on his stationery.

In Fox-Davies "Armorial Families of Great Britain," the crest of three other Anderson families are given—one in Dorsetshire, one at Bournemouth, and one at West Bournemouth.

Let us return now to our original text. In a history of American Andersons published in Chicago, in 1900, it is stated that the first of the name to receive a hereditary baronetcy was a resident of Licolnshire, who received his patent in 1640. I have stated in my sketch that the first to receive a title was

Robert D'Lesle, who married an Anderson heiress and assumed the name in the reign of Henry IV.

The same authority states that the first of the name recorded as a citizen of Massachusetts, in 1670, was one Garven Anderson. Out of sixty of the name specially mentioned ten were recorded as soldiers, nine as clergymen, four as educators, five as railroad officials; and of the rest two were United States senators, nineteen members of Congress, six were recorded as lawyers, three merchants, one a foreign consul, and one was a poet. But nearly all of the Congressmen were lawyers.

I have only attempted to give an account of one branch of the Virginia Andersons. In this sept of the clan, there has never been, so far as I can ascertain, a preacher or a poet, and only one member of Congress.

There were, however, fifteen Anderson Officers in the War of Independence, as many Marshalls and eighty-two Clarks. This would seem to indicate that our connections are a warlike set, yet at this time there are only five in active service. Forty Andersons are noted among the "Who's Who" in Great Britain. A large proportion of these are classed as scientists and educators, and this holds good of the name in the oldest biographical encyclopedia I have found.

I can only give a brief account of the elder branch of the family by quoting from an article in a Richmond newspaper:

Crozur, in his "General Armory of American Families," however, gives the first emigrant as Thomas Anderson of Northumberland County, England, who settled in Gloucester County, Va., 1634, whose arms are given as follows: "Or, on a chevron, gules, between three hawks' heads erased, sable, as many acorns slipped, argent. Crest: "An eagle's head, erased argent, holding in the beak paleways an arrow, gules, beaded and feathered; or, motto: Nil desperandum, auspice Deo."

Thus it is clear the Virginia family are of the same English stock, though their arms are somewhat varied. They landed much earlier than the New England branch. Henning, in his statutes, gives no less than thirty names of Anderson who were in the early colony, many of whom served in the Revolutionary War. Robert and Matthew Anderson were in New Kent County in 1685, and must have been sons of Thomas. The name of Robert is mentioned frequently afterwards, for a Robert Anderson was living in Louisa County, 1762, and one in Williamsburg, 1788, each succeeding generation repeating the same family name.

Of the two brothers, Robert and David, who settled in Hanover, Robert, the eldest, of "Gold Mine," married Mary Overton; and David married Elizabeth ——, and had eleven children, one of whom, Edmund Anderson, married Jane M. Lewis, daughter of Colonel William Lewis, of "Locust Hill," of Albemarle, and sister of Captain Meriwether Lewis, the

explorer and first governor of Louisiana. Through this marriage, "Locust Hill," the historic birthplace of Meriwether Lewis, descended to the Andersons; first, to their son, Dr. Meriwether Lewis Anderson, who married Lucy Harper; and last to Charles Harper Anderson, who married Miss S. T. L. Scott, of Albemarle, who has since sold the old homestead to Mr. Small, an Englishman. There were many of the Anderson family who settled in Spotsylvania during the eighteenth century; George Anderson, of Essex County, bought lands there in 1729, and was living 1771.

John Anderson, of King William County, settled there in 1736; his son Joseph married Mary Ann Guerner, April 13, 1795. He, too, had a son, Joseph, Jr. James Anderson married Margaret Troys, 1746. There were also David, Meredith, Richard, Thomas, and Harmon, of this branch, each of whom had issue.

Before closing this monograph I am tempted to insert some fragmentary data I have picked up in desultory investigations. General William Tollieferro once told me that there was a local tradition that the first colonial Andersons had settled on the Chesapeake Bay, at a place he pointed out near his homestead. As I had heard that the first Anderson emigrants were shipwrights, I inferred that they had possibly established themselves at the place shown me. To get confirmatory evidence I explored the old graveyards in that part of Gloucester County, but Time's effacing fingers had obliterated all record of names and dates from the moss-covered gravestones and mural tablets.

History tells us that the first gentlemen adventurers who came over with Newport proved very poor colonists. To secure more efficient workers, a requisition was made on the London Company, in 1620, for twelve different kind of craftsmen and mechanics. This statement may be found in the letters of the Spanish Embassador Gondomar to Philip II of Spain. Shipwrights were not on that list, but early in Governor Harvey's administration a call was made for men of that trade.

In the royal orders and commissions in relation to the colonies, published by Hotten, the second in the list is a commission of James I, 1606, appointing the Mayor of Kingston, in Hull, as a pass-officer for that port and the Cinque ports to give permits for emigration to the colonies.

The same authority was given by Charles I to one Thomas Mahew in 1637. At that period shipbuilding had its more notable development between the mouth of the Humber and the Tweed. It seems, therefore, a justifiable inference that some of the Andersons who came over in 1634 and 1635 may have come over in answer to Governor Harvey's requisition.

Fifty years later we find a Robert Anderson locating in Hanover County, then a part of New Kent. A tradition has come down to us that this Robert was a miller as well as a

farmer. Be that as it may, when the battle of North Anna was fought between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, it raged around a mill known as Anderson's Mill, at the confluence of the Little River and the North Anna. In fact, from the Rapidan to Richmond there seemed to be a goodly number of farms held by Andersons. In many places fire-stained chimney-stacks alone marked the sites of old homesteads. Eighty-three years before Tarleton with his Rough Riders had swept over this same section, leaving the same trace of ruthless warfare. Then it was that Colonel Richard Clough Anderson was selected as an aide to Lafayette, because, as a Hanover County man, he was thoroughly familiar with this part of the country. Let us hope that the people of Virginia will never again hear the tramp of contending armies, the roar of artillery or the explosion of bursting shells. "Grimbeen rebuilt over the old family hearthstones, and the fields are green again with peaceful harvests. I have a letter before me which says that the old battle-scarred mill still stands, now a metaphor of peace.

Whatever we may do, our descendants will never take the interest in what we may accomplish, as remote generations must ever take in the establishment of the first English colony in America. It is the courage that dares the unknown—the wisdom that forecasts the future—that appeals to the imagination and commands our admiration.

It is a far cry from the Spanish-American War to the invasion of the Norsemen—from Denmark to Samar—yet it is not uninteresting to trace a family history from its source, even though it makes no pretensions to rank, title, or distinction.

"Rank is but the guinea's stamp;
A man's a man for a' that."

As we know them, the Andersons are neither indolent nor energetic, but a law-abiding, mildly religious, undemonstrative set. There is no tradition that any member was ever accused of a crime, nor can we claim that the family ever produced a distinguished philanthropist or philosopher. Like every respectable family, we stand on the assertion that our visaged war has smote his wrankled front." And houses have men are brave and that our women have the combined virtues of Mary and Martha.

With these qualities of peaceful commoners, there breaks out in every period of warfare something of the old militant spirit. For two hundred years our ancestors fought the Saxons; for eight hundred years they took their part in Border warfare—some as followers of Douglas and some as followers of the Percies. Up to the time of the union of England and Scotland, Macaulay says that these Borderers had their wild war dances like the Iroquois and the Sioux.

Coming to this country before the Roundhead revolution, our more immediate ancestors took up peaceful avocations, and

for a time the old Bersiker spirit seemed lost, but few could resist the call to arms. There has been no war on this continent in which some of the family have not taken part.

Supplement.

I began to collect material for this history while serving as an army officer in Virginia at the close of the Civil War. I first intended to write only of the Western branch of the family, but I soon found it would be easier to take in collateral lines than to attempt endless explanations of relationship.

Here let me repeat that I am not advised which of the Gloucester shipwrights was the father of Robert, of New Kent. Mr. Herman B. Anderson, one of the elder branch still living in Hanover County, Virginia, says positively that he is descended from Thomas of Gloucester. So mote it be. Yet it may have been Richard or John, for all we know. Neither can we be absolutely sure of our ancestral line beyond the sea. I have received two letters from Mr. George Anderson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who has recently received a renewal of the armorial bearings of the family.

The only change made by the College of Heralds was that he was given a falcon head for his crest instead of the eagle head. In the blazonry they look very much alike. No American citizen can have any legal right to any heraldric insignia. To us they simply indicate the status of our ancestors in the day that men wore armor.

I have before me Fox-Davies' "Armorial Families." Nine out of ten of the crests and escutcheons recorded in the book were authorized after 1600. Sir Henry Anderson, the Muscovy merchant, was knighted in 1618. His son, Sir Henry, was the Royal Lord Mayor of London in 1640. How he fared in the Roundhead revolution we can only surmise. Mr. Anderson, of Newcastle, says that the family was utterly impoverished in that contest. He says also that our family is probably a transplanted branch of the Northumberland stock. As to that he probably knows no more than we.

The Anderson-Pelham-Yarborough combination has for a crest a water spaniel, and the York branch a falcon.

Thomas Marshall Green, in his "Historic Families of Kentucky," devotes many pages of his book to the Marshalls, Clarks, Logans and Andersons: John Logan, who married a daughter of R. C. Anderson, was a son of Benjamin Logan, a pioneer leader of the State. Mr. R. C. Anderson, Jr., was designated as a captain in a regiment raised in Tennessee for the War of 1812; but for some reason he did not accept the commission.

I omitted to note in the proper connection that Mrs. Thompkins left three sons, William, Henry and Benjamin—all of Louisville. Her daughters were Frances, Mrs. (Dr.) Wm. Clark,

Elizabeth, Mrs. Philip R. Thompson, of Louisville; Ann, who married General N. C. McLean, a son of Justice McLean; Eliza, Mrs. Seabreese, Jane and Melinda. Mrs. McLean's children are Elizabeth, the wife of Major W. H. Sage, U. S. A.; Mary Louise Natalie; Marshall McLean, who married Helen Homans, and Henrietta Port McLean, the wife of Arthur D. Hill, Esq., of Boston.

The children of Mrs. Sage are William H., a cadet at West Point, and Nathaniel McL. Sage. Mr. Marshall McLean has a daughter Sarah. The children of Mrs. Hill are Adams Sherman Hill and a daughter, Mary Louise. Mr. Wm. Clark, of Louisville, Ky., was a son of Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Clark, of the Continental Army. He left two sons and four daughters. His oldest son, John, married Emma Noble, of Paducah, Ky., and their son, Edmund Rogers Clark, seems to be the representative of the Clark family by seniority. The daughters of Mr. Wm. Clark, of Louisville, were Mrs. Ellen Milton, Mrs. Mary Cook, Mrs. Kate Churchill. Mr. Wm. Hancock Clark is the grandson of Governor William Clark, of Missouri, who was the youngest child of John Clark and Ann Rogers.

Note.

The children of Mr. James F. Gamble, of Louisville, and Sarah Jane Logan Gamble, his wife, were:

1. Jane McFarlane, married Charlton B. Rogers, of Chicago.
2. Catherine Mary, married Joseph M. Rogers, of Chicago.
3. Sarah, married J. H. Lindenberger, of Louisville.

John Logan, James H. and Wm. C. Gamble.

Thomas Hoyt Gamble married Annie Jones.

Laura Gamble married Peter G. Thompson, of Cinto, Ohio.

The children of Mrs. Charlton Rogers, as reported, are: Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Charlton B. Rogers (married Linelle Chenault), and Joseph McFarlane Rogers.

The children of Mrs. Joseph W. Rogers are: Bernard, married Adele Walters, James G., married Annie Day; John A., married Bess Baird; Joseph, married Lilian Hopewell.

The children of Mrs. Lindenberger are: William James, married Edith Vaugh; Kate R., married John Sanders; Emery and John L.

The children of Mrs. Peter G. Thompson are: Peter G. Thompson, Jr.; Alexander, married Mary Dabney; Mary Bell, married Walter Randall; Logan Thompson; Hope Thompson, married Reuben Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Bernard Rogers have a son, Charlton Bernard Rogers. This young gentleman should, if I am correctly informed, represent the eighth generation of his kindred born in this country.

Returning to the Clark line, Colonel Jonathan Clark had a

daughter, Mrs. Pierce, whose daughters were: Mrs. Vick (now known by some papal title), Mrs. Bodley, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Kinkaid, and Mrs. Pertall. I neglected to state that Lewis M. Clark married Mary Anderson, of Louisville, Ky. (not the actress). They had two children—John C., married Margaret Tyler, and Caroline, who married a Mr. Tyler.

From Mrs. Hebe Craig, a great-grand-daughter of Mrs. Owens Gwathmey, I learn something of her children. They were: Mrs. Diana Bullit; Elizabeth, wife of R. C. Anderson, Jr.; Mrs. Mary Booth; Lucy Pearce; Frances Jones, Katherine Woolfolk, and her sons—Samuel, John, Temple, George and Isaac.

King MacArthur.

An advertising circular announces that a hundred thousand Americans are of royal descent. By a simple sum in arithmetical progression it can be shown that twenty generations back we had millions of ancestors, so that by going back far enough anyone should be able to find some kind of a king among his progenitors. It is in Therbern's "Crests" that we find the MacArthtur crown in a bunch of thistles. In Mitchell's "History of the Highlands" it is said that the MacArthurs were the first chiefs of Clan Campbell, but that James the First, by cutting off the head of one John MacArthur, rudely ended the royal pretensions of the family. Twenty years ago I wrote to the Duke of Argyle and asked if the MacArthurs were a part of Clan Campbell. He answered that they were a sept of Clan Campbell and the official bagpipers of the clan. "What a fall was this, my countrymen!"

Macaulay, in one of his excursions into the by-paths of history, states that the first Highland chiefs claimed to be kings. And he explains further that their sovereigns, in common with their subjects, were afflicted with the itch and were smeared with tar; that among their subjects half-naked women sang wild chants, to which the men danced a war dance, brandishing swords in place of tomahawks; that their mode of life was barbarous, yet that it had in it germs of civilization. There were, he assures us, among them gentlemen whose clothes were begrimed with the accumulated filth of years, and whose hovels smelt worse than an English hogstye, yet who did the honors of their homes with a courtesy worthy of Versailles. Other historians explain that their fundamental rule of hospitality was "Feast to-day, feud to-morrow." Once after talking with Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces, I could not but wonder if he was not more civilized than Hengist and Horsa, or the first MacCallum More. But there is this difference; our Scotch ancestry had in it the germ-seed of civilization; the Indian

has not.

After the battle of Culloden, the MacArthurs and McDonalds took refuge in Argyleshire. From thence one detachment went to North Carolina with Flora McDonald, and another to Dutchess County, New York.

Among them was John MacArthur, of Miltawa, Isle of Bute. In 1768 he married Margaret Campbell. They came to America, the next year. His wife died in 1776, leaving him two children, Duncan and Elenor (Mrs. Grey). He next married a Miss Lyon, of Vermont. By family tradition, he moved to Washington County in 1780; but I. A. Eagle, the editor of the "Pennsylvania Archives," writes me that the county records show that he owned one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land before that time and that he purchased four hundred acres soon after, and was enrolled in the frontier militia. The census of 1790 shows that he had two sons and five daughters. Of these Duncan and Elenor were by the first marriage, and one son, John, and four daughters by the second. The father and the rest of the family followed Duncan to Ohio about 1800. John lived in Vinton County for a time. From thence he moved to Kentucky and subsequently to Missouri, where he married a daughter of Senator Linn. A son by this marriage, Major Joseph H. MacArthur, was graduated from West Point in 1848, and served in the Mexican, Indian and Civil Wars. He died in Chicago in 1902. He has a son living in that city. Judge Lewis MacArthur, of Portland, Oregon, descended from the Flora McDonald colony. He was a district judge of the United States Court, and was highly respected. This son, Mr. MacArthur, is now a member of the Oregon Assembly.

In Kelties' "Highland Clans" we read that the MacArthurs are still found in Dunstaffnage. The family of the late John MacArthur, the architect of the City Hall in Philadelphia, migrated from Alpin, and the Briss, of Allen, to Canada in 1795. I believe that Lieutenant-General Arthur MacArthur, the most distinguished general of the Spanish War, is of the Canadian clan. His son, Douglas, is an officer of Engineers.

To go back to the beginning, Donald Gorme married a daughter of John McLoud, whose wife was Lady Catherine Campbell, sister of the first Earl of Argyle.

Of the McDonalds I can only attempt a brief account. William McDonald was born in Sutherland, in 1727; fought at Culloden, 1745; married Effie Douglas in 1751. He and his wife came to New York in 1773, and removed successively to Pennsylvania and Ohio. Their oldest son, John, was killed in Crawford's defeat. Their oldest daughter married William McDonald, of Glencoe, Scotland. They came to America in 1777. Their oldest daughter, Nancy, married Duncan MacArthur. Her brothers, James, John, Thomas, and William, were Ohio

pioneers and soldiers in the War of 1812. Her sister married Prestley Morris, of Ross, and her descendants intermarried with Benick, Smiths, Madeiras, Wyeths, and Allens. Margaret, the daughter of the elder William, married Archibald McDonald. Their descendants are known as the Urbana McDonalds. The Reverend James McDonald, of San Rafael, is the head of the California branch. William B. McDonald, a grandson of Colonel James McDonald, lives in Little Rock, Arkansas. Thomas McDonald, a grandson of John McDonald, of Poplar Ridge, lives in Ross County, Ohio. Malcolm, a son of Colonel McDonald, lives in Washington City. The old patriarch of Sutherlandshire must have several thousand descendants in this country. A large proportion of them have been clergymen or soldiers. The old Covenanter spirit is strong in the breed.

What Our Grandsires Did, and What Our Grand-dames Wore.

Whether our ancestors were belted earls or barons bold, or a "brave peasantry, their country's pride," we wish to know how they lived and what they did. History and romance deals with the upper classes, but as to the plain people we get very meager information. It would be going too far afield to try to trace the economic conditions of our forefathers beyond the sea.

MacMaster gives us some data from which to draw inferences, from conditions preceding our War of Independence. Carpenters, he tells us, received ten pence an hour; masons, four pence a perch; sailors, $24 a month. A redemptioner, after serving seven years, was entitled in Virginia to 50 acres of land, three barrels of corn, an ax, a gun, a hoe, and a suit of clothes. A woman redemptioner received, at the end of her term, a petticoat, a waistcoat, a smock, a perpetuana, two aprons, two caps, two pairs of stockings, a pair of shoes and three barrels of corn.

In 1794 a maid-of-all-work was expected to mend clothes, do up the ruffs, carry water, run errands, milk, make butter, spin flax and make herself generally useful for $100 a year.

Board in New York City was ten dollars a week; in the country it ran from two to seven dollars a week. Food then was of the plainest. Very few vegetables were raised. No grapes could be had then, except the wild fox-grapes. So much we learn from MacMaster, yet I am inclined to think our Virginia colonists during the eighteenth century were in better

condition. In a gossipy book, "Two Centuries of Costumes in America," there is a chapter on the attire of Virginia dames, from which I will venture to make a few quotations.

"Two things I love, two usual things they are:
The first, new fashions, clothes I love to wear—
New ties, new ruffes; aye, new gestures, too.
In all new fashions I do love to goe.
The second thing I love is this, I weene,
To ride about, to have those new clothes seen.

"In every gossiping I am at still,
And every wible—maye I have my will.
For at one's Home, praie, who is't can see
How fine in new-found fashioned Tyers we bee?
Unless our Husbands—Faith, but very fewe!
And who'd go gaie, to please a Husband's view?
Alas! we wives doe take but small delight,
If none beside our husbands see that sight."

We are pleased to learn from the same source that some of our Virginia Colonial Dames had their full share in pleasures, for the same authority informs us that Mrs. Frances Prichard, of Lancaster, Virginia, owned one olive-colored silk petticoat, another of silk tabby, one of flowered tabby, one of velvet and one of dimity, bodices of white dimity, a black silk waistcoat and a pair of scarlet sleeves, neckware of Flanders lace and gay green stockings—all this, two centuries ago! The wardrobe of Mrs. Willoughby, of Lower Neck, Norfolk, was valued at £15. She also gave one hundred pounds of tobacco for a pair of gloves. This was moderate, for we are told that one lady gave £80 to have one gown made at home.

When Thackeray was collecting data for his "Virginians" he is quoted as saying that he particularly wished to know what kind of breeches General Washington wore. If he ascertained he did not put it in his book. This reminds me of the tradition that the Anderson ladies, of Hanover, made a full suit of silk clothing for the Father of his country.

Brave men and charming women were the Warringtons and Esmonds of romance. But the writer saw young Lieutenant Warrington, of our army, kill an Indian in fair fight with his sword. There was no romance about that; it was a life-and-death struggle.

I believe that the accounts we have of colonial life in Virginia are misleading. There were not many Brandons and Westovers, but many small farms upon which our forefathers lived frugal and industrious lives. The county which gave birth to Patrick Henry and Henry Clay could not have been a

land of luxurious ease. The men that filled the regiments of the Virginia Continental Line were like the men who followed Cromwell and not like the men who rode with Rupert.

This talk of the first families of Virginia has become a by-word—a cynical jest. What families should be called first?—The first to brave the dangers and endure the privations of pioneer life. The first to move westward with the tide of emigration from the James to the Shenandoah, from the Shenandoah to the Ohio, the Wabash, the Platte, and the Willamette.

Certainly many of our clan have followed the eagle in his westward flight.

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